

## § 1955.135

or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 and through no fault of either party, the property is lost or damaged as a result of fire, vandalism, or an act of God between the time of acceptance of the bid or offer and the time the title of the property is conveyed by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354, FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 will reappraise the property. The reappraised value of the property will serve as the amount FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 will accept from the purchaser. However, if the actual loss based on the reduction in market value of the property as determined by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 is less than \$500, payment of the full purchase price is required. In the event the two parties cannot agree upon an adjusted price, either party, by mailing notice in writing to the other, may terminate the contract of sale, and the bid deposit or earnest money, if any, will be returned to the offeror.

(b) *Existing defects.* FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 does not provide any warranty on property sold from inventory. Subsequent loans may be made, in accordance with applicable loan making regulations for the respective loan program, to correct defects.

[50 FR 23904, June 7, 1985, as amended at 53 FR 27837, July 25, 1988]

### § 1955.135 Taxes on inventory real property.

Where FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 owned property is subject to taxation, taxes and assessment installments will be prorated between FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 and the purchaser as of the date the title is conveyed in accordance with the conditions of Forms FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 1955-45 or FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 1955-46. The purchaser will be responsible for paying all taxes and assessment installments accruing after the title is conveyed. The County Supervisor or District Director will advise the taxing authority of the sale, the purchaser's name, and the description of the property sold.

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Only the prorata share of assessment installments for property improvements (water, sewer, curb and gutter, etc.) accrued as of the date property is sold will be paid by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 for inventory property. At the closing, payment of taxes and assessment installments due to be paid by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 will be paid from cash proceeds FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 is to receive as a result of the sale or by voucher and will be accomplished by one of the following:

(a) For purchasers receiving FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 credit and required to escrow, FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354's share of accrued taxes and assessment installments will be deposited in the purchaser's escrow account.

(b) For purchasers not required to escrow, accrued taxes and assessment installments may be:

(i) Paid to the local taxing authority if they will accept payment at that time; or

(ii) Paid to the purchaser. If appropriate, for program purchasers, the funds can be deposited in a supervised bank account until the taxes can be paid.

(c) Except for SFH, deducted from the sale price (which may result in a promissory note less than the sale price), if acceptable to the purchaser.

[56 FR 6953, Feb. 21, 1991]

### § 1955.136 Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

(a) Prior to a final decision on some disposal actions, an environmental assessment must be made and when necessary, an environmental impact statement. Detailed guidance on when and how to prepare an EA or an EIS is found in Subpart G of Part 1940 of this Chapter. Assessments must be made for those proposed conveyances that meet one of the following criteria:

(1) The conveyance is controversial for environmental reasons and/or is qualified within those categories described in § 1955.137 of this subpart.

(2) The FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 approval official has reason to believe that conveyance would result in a change in use of the real property. For example, farmland would be converted to a nonfarm use; or an industrial facility would be changed to a different industrial use that would produce increased gaseous, liquid or solid wastes over the former use or changes in the type or contents of such wastes. Assessments are not required for conveyance where the real property would be retained in its former use within the reasonably foreseeable future.

(b) When an EA or EIS is prepared it shall address the requirements of Departmental Regulation 9500-3, "Land Use Policy," in connection with the conversion to other uses of prime and unique farmlands, farmlands of statewide or local importance, prime forest and prime rangelands, the alteration of wetlands or flood plains, or the creation of nonfarm uses beyond the boundaries of existing settlements.

**§ 1955.137 Real property located in special areas or having special characteristics.**

(a) *Real property located in flood, mudslide hazard, wetland or Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS)*—(1) *Use restrictions.* Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management," and Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands," require the conveyance instrument for inventory property containing floodplains or wetlands which is proposed for lease or sale to specify those uses that are restricted under identified Federal, State and local floodplains or wetlands regulations as well as other appropriate restrictions. The restrictions shall be to the uses of the property by the lessee or purchaser and any successors, except where prohibited by law. Applicable restrictions will be incorporated into quitclaim deeds in a format similar to that contained in Exhibits H and I of RD Instruction 1955-C (available in any Agency office). A listing of all restrictions will be included in the notices required in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) *Notice of hazards.* Acquired real property located in an identified spe-

cial flood or mudslide hazard area as defined in, subpart B of part 1806 of this chapter will not be sold for residential purposes unless determined by the county official or district director to be safe (that is, any hazard that exists would not likely endanger the safety of dwelling occupants).

(3) *Limitations placed on financial assistance.* (i) Financial assistance is limited to property located in areas where flood insurance is available. Flood insurance must be provided at closing of loans on program-eligible and nonprogram (NP)-ineligible terms. Appraisals of property in flood or mudslide hazard areas will reflect this condition and any restrictions on use. Financial assistance for substantial improvement or repair of property located in a flood or mudslide hazard area is subject to the limitations outlined in, paragraph 3b (1) and (2) of Exhibit C of subpart G of part 1940.

(ii) Pursuant to the requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) and except as specified in paragraph (a)(3)(v) of this section, no credit sales will be provided for property located within a CBRS where:

(A) It is known that the purchaser plans to further develop the property;

(B) A subsequent loan or any other type of Federal financial assistance as defined by the CBRA has been requested for additional development of the property;

(C) The sale is inconsistent with the purpose of the CBRA; or

(D) The property to be sold was the subject of a previous financial transaction that violated the CBRA.

(iii) For purposes of this section, additional development means the expansion, but not maintenance, replacement-in-kind, reconstruction, or repair of any roads, structures or facilities. Water and waste disposal facilities as well as community facilities may be repaired to the extent required to meet health and safety requirements, but may not be improved or expanded to serve new users, patients or residents.

(iv) A sale which is not in conflict with the limitations in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section shall not be completed until the approval official has consulted with the appropriate Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and